The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY AUGUST 8, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 23

Sagasta In No Hurry.

An Answer Not Expected Until Monday.

GENERAL MACIAS IS BOASTFUL

The Queen Regent has Read Spain's Answer to Our Terms, and There is No Doubt as to Their Acceptance—The United States Troops in Possession of the Eastern End of Porto Rico.

No Answer from Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—It can be stated positively that no word of Spain's final action on America's peace terms had been received up to noon at the state department or French embassy. The report from Madrid that the cabinet council will go over the reply this afternoon indicated it might not be communicated to Washington till late in the day. Secretary Day goes to Atlantic City tonight to see Mrs. Day, unless assurance comes that a reply is coming. There is a possibility that the Spanish cabinet will have a prolonged discussion and thus delay the answer. It is believed that Sagasta is honestly endeavoring to reconcile all parties, and Washington authorities are inclined to give him the necessary time to accomplish this. Meanwhile, all our war movements are being vigorously carried on. and Spain's delay only makes her condition worse.

The Reply All Ready.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The reply of this government to the United States, which, as is learned on high authority, accepts the terms of peace, will be submitted to the queen regent, previous to being sent to the cabinet, which will meet this afternoon.

Trouble Feared Between Russia and England.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—It is generally admitted today that diplomatic relations between Russia and England are at an extreme tension. It is said that the British admiralty will soon be ready to mobilize.

Realize Sagasta's Responsibilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—When the President closed his official work yesterday he had not received the reply of Spain nor any intimation as to how soon the reply might be expected. The French embassador had not been heard from throughout the day, and he, as well as our government officials, was waiting for Spain to give the final response. Two days have now passed without a word officially from Spain, either in the way of inquiry or response. From this it is clear that the Spanish cabinet fully realizes the time for argument, counter proposals or modification has gone by, and that there is only one simple issue to be met, namely, whether the American terms will be accepted as a whole or rejected. There is indeed reason to believe that the Spanish government has been directly advised that the stage of negotiations is past and that only the matter of an answer, favorable or unfavorable, remains. That the answer has not come quickly is no matter of surprise to the officials here, for they realize the tremendous responsibility which Premier Sagasta must assume in making these peace terms sufficiently palatable to the Spanish populace and the political leaders to permit their acceptance without an internal convulsion. In his conferences with the President and Secretary Day the French embassador has brought out clearly the great task before Sagasta. The best informed persons here fix next Monday as the time when the United States government is likely to receive Spain's final answer, but this is simply conjectural, for there is not the slightest means of knowing the tendencies at Madrid. It might come today, but in the event of its coming late in the day, or on Sunday, the response would not be communicated to the government until Monday. There is the same confident belief among officials that there has been from the first that Spain's answer will be reluctant but not the less conclusive acceptance. At the same time it was suggested yesterday in some quarters that there was a possibility the disclosures concerning the serious condition of our troops might be a straw at which the Spanish cabinet would grasp.

Gaining Ground at Porto Rico.

ON BOARD DISPATCH BOAT OFF SAN JUAN, via St. Thomas, Aug. 6.—By Associated Press]—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have landed, who have lighted the lamps on the lighthouse at Cape San Juan and on other lighthouses along the coast. They met no resistance. Indeed at Cape Jan Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them. The warships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery the Annapolis, the Puritan, and the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports, with troops, which left the United States and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida and the Raleigh yesterday and they are now at

[Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.]

LIFE ON THE VERMONT.

Another Interesting Letter from Machinist Louis Lipps.

REGULATIONS OF THE MESS ROOMS.

Each Man Has Four Boiled Eggs for Sunday Morning Breakfast, and a Whole Pi to Himself at Supper—Arrival of the Texas.

SAILORS' LIBRARY, U. S. R. S. VERMONT, BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1898

Mr. Lipps opens his letter by giving a bill of fare of the meals on board the Vermont for the week ending July 31. The breakfasts usually consist of bread, butter and coffee, with one hearty dish consisting of baked beans, a beef stew, beef steak or bacon. At dinner there is always good meat, two vegetables, bread, butter and coffee; and at supper some kind of cold meat, bread, pickles and tea. There is an excellent variety. The letter continues: In the mess room bread is commonly called "punk," potatoes "spuds," bologna and sausage "dog," and eggs "chickens." On Sunday each man gets four boiled eggs for breakfast and at supper a pie about the size of a pie plate. Each place at the table has a plate, knife and fork and bowl for coffee. The plates and bowls are of porcelain ware and the bowls hold about a pint and a half. There are sixteen places at each table and there are twenty-six tables with benches. To accommodate all the "Jackies" there are two messes at each meal.

The Vermont flies two flags every day, "Old Glory" and Admiral Bunce's flag, and on Sundays the U. S. Jack is hoisted to the flag pole in the bow. The machinists and electricians have not much to do, and most always have charge of the working parties. I had charge of a coaling party of fifty men for three days, coaling the Solace, and while on her explored the ship from top to bottom. She is a fine ship, only two years old, fitted with an elevator, ice machines and complete steam laundry, etc. The Solace left here this morning. The machinists are also used for sentry duty, and while both on and off this duty do not have to report for the various drills. Everybody around here was sorry that the Texas did not come here on Saturday, instead of Sunday; as there is no saluting on Sundays, nevertheless, we gave three cheers for the Texas, which was answered by her crew. Then we gave three cheers for Captain Philip, and wound up by giving three cheers for the American navy. The Texas's crew have quite a collection of Spanish things; they also tell interesting stories of the bombardments and battles. The Texas was hit several times, but only two shells pierced her sides—on the starboard side near her funnel, and on the port side in the bow, about four feet from the deck. Every Monday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30, the Marine band orchestra, of sixteen pieces, plays on the spar deck of the Vermont, for the benefit of the Jacks. On board ship one seldom is asked what time it is, but instead "how many bells is it." Time by bells is as follows: 12:30 is one bell, 1:00 is two bell, and so on, every half hour constituting a bell, until eight bells are sounded or 4,00 o'clock then the bells start at one again, and change back to one every four hours.

The "sick boy" is up forward on the lower gun deck of the Vermont. The "brig" is in the guard house and the boys fight shy of it as much as they can. Occasionally one of the jacks or marines comes in after time from his shore leave, and is reminded of the fact by being hustled before the mast and from there to the "brig."

Shore leave is divided into four classes: first class, every other night and full pay every month; second class, every two weeks and half pay every month; third class, every month and one-third pay every month; fourth class, every three months and one-fourth pay every month. Recruits get their liberty after serving a long enough time to pay for, their outfit or by paying for it in advance. One month's pay is kept back on all enlisted men. Comfort bags are given to the sailors by the librarian, which are sent here by different patriotic societies. The comfort bags contain different articles of use to sailors, such as needles, th ead, buttons, scissors, razors, writing materials, darning cotton, bandages, books, etc. We also have base ball and foot ball grounds, with a grand stand. The other evening in a game, one of the sailors had his arm broken by a pitched ball. There are four of the Maine survivors here on the Vermont. There are quite a few men-of-war here at present, some of which are: The Atlanta and Texas in dry-dock; Chicago, Panther, Buffalo, Porter and the Manley. The Manley is a torpedo boat about forty feet long, with a speed of thirty-two knots, and was brought over the "pond" from England on an ocean liner. The Norse King and Scipio, transports, are also here. The British tramp steamer, Tasso, was tied up at the ordnance dock for several days and left yesterday. Saturdays and Sundays seem to be the longest days for the jackies, as we have only quarters at 9:30 and no drilling whatever during these two days.

Yours very truly,

L. P. LIPPS,
Machinist, 2nd Class, U. S. N.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man. Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never failing remedy for a lazy liver.

WILL NOT STRIKE.

Serious Trouble Not Anticipated at Dillonvale.

J. J. Roby, superintendent of the W. & L. E company's mines at Dillonvale, spent Friday in the city. The Dillonvale miners have been threatening to strike for some time, owing to the discharge of several for mining "dirty coal." Mr. Roby states, however, that the feeling is not general among them and that work is progressing as usual. In his opinion the miners will not come out even though the company should refuse to take back the men discharged, as demanded by the miners' officials.

THE CITY OF TENTS.

Happenings of the Camps About Turkeyfoot Lake.

ATTACKED BY AN UNKNOWN FOE.

J. P. Clark and Otto Kopp Have an Interesting Experience—The Keplers Serenaded—Mr. Weinrich's Unsuccessful Mission—Plans for a Mock Funeral.

TURKEYFOOT LAKE, Aug. 5.—The arrival of Otto Kopp and L. P. Schimke at Camp Solitude, the other evening, proved a very happy occasion for everybody except the two gentlemen named. Neither is much of a swimmer.

Henry Weinrich went to Massillon, Thursday evening, expecting there to meet a business friend. He has returned to camp with the tale that the friend had started in the direction of the camp, and thus they easily missed each other.

Within the past few days there have been several narrow escapes from drowning and a few heroic rescues, some almost equal to the brave work of Harry Wilhelm and Emmet Hile.

J. P. Clark, who came to camp Wednesday, will remain here until Saturday. Charles Rink, who accompanied him, has already returned to Massillon.

The fishing is not exactly as the campers would have it, although a few good catches have been made. Marshal Markel was here Thursday, and his patience and skill won him a mess of fair proportions.

John Keller brought bad news for some of the campers at Turkeyfoot. A telegram had been received in Massillon addressed to Mr. Hague. of Shreve, who was then a camper here, and as Mr. Keller was coming to Turkeyfoot that day it was entrusted to him for delivery. It announced the death of Harry Hague and Leonard Weiker at Santiago.

Preparations are being made for a Turkeyfoot funeral, which promises to be so much more extraordinary than the conventional affair that the round-about country is awaiting its occurrence with keen expectancy. Something or somebody is to be buried where the shadow of Camp Beelzebub's cook tent falls the deepest. The drum corps will be present, and Battery Fritz will be there to give things a military twist.

If J. P. Clark and Otto Kopp were not ardent lovers of the practical joke themselves they would not have been able to appreciate the situation the other night, when they were brought out of their slumbers by the roar of a cannon, Mr. Clark to find tied across his chest a savage bulldog, whose ominous growls told of what he was capable of if he ever got free, and Mr. Kopp to discover stout cords that made it impossible for him to move, while the game-cock of the camp, perched on his head, pecked a fairly substantial meal from his chin.

The men of Beelzebub, Solitude, Yip, Palmer and other camps serenaded the Keplers on Thursday evening. The drum corps was out, but the real music of the evening was the vocal efforts of Stanley Baltzley and the rest of the quartette.

John Keller fired five shots into the darkness after some unknown person who attempted an attack on the camp the other night. None of the shots was answered by a cry of distress, and as yet no dead or wounded have come to light.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

CANTON, Aug. 4.—R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, administrator of the estate of P. G. Albright, began action in court yesterday against J. C. Streeter, of Massillon, to collect $341 74 alleged to be due on a promissory note. Like action has been commenced against A. C. Stansbury to recover $269, the aggregate of two promissory notes. Lawyer McCaughey filed the petitions.

Norman Reese and Harmon Anthony have asked the court to enjoin Recorder J. A. Reed from recording the alleged incorporation of the village of Robertsville. In the petition it is alleged that the trustees of Paris township decided that the village should be incorporated, and an election was held and less than fifty votes cast, and that the judges certified that a majority of the electors of the village had voted. The action was commenced by the plaintiff on behalf of themselves and other taxpayers. To incorporate the village would reopen the saloon, and it is said this is contrary to the will of the citizens.

The following marriage licenses have been issued: Albert B. Herburt and Jessie Blanch Youngblood, of Alliance; William F. Koons and Edith Evans, of North Lawrence. Richard Misch and Marion Vogt, of Massillon.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

THE GROCERS' PICNIC.

Necessary Arrangements are About Completed.

THE AMUSEMENT PROGRAMME.

Ball Games, Races and Various Other Contests to Delight the Excursionists—List of the Numerous Prizes Offered—The Grocers and Butchers to Meet.

The Massillon retail grocers have about completed arrangements for their fifth annual picnic, which is to be held on Wednesday of next week at Chippewa lake. The amusement programme is now complete, and is as follows:

Boat race, 9 a. m. First prize, life-size portrait, donated by the Massillon Art Co.; second, a box of fifty cigars, Joseph Kettl; third, sack of flour, Warwick & Justus.

Girls, foot race, 9:30 a. m., 9 to 14 years of age. First prize, silk umbrella, donated by L. Shauf & Co.; second, pair of kid gloves: third, waist studs and buttons.

Fat men's race, 9:45 a. m. First prize, one-half barrel of flour, Dalton Milling Co.; second, fifty bars Model soap, Babcock, Hurd & Co; third, five gallons of vinegar, Lenox Cider & Vinegar Co.

Ball game, 10 a. m., between clerks and drivers. First prize, one barrel of flour and fifty cigars, flour donated by Warwick & Justus; second, 100 cigars, L. Shauf.

Dinner from 12 to 1:30 o'clock.

Sack race 1:30 p. m., 9 to 15 years. Frist prize, twenty-five bars of Model soap, Babcock, Hurd & Co.; second, five packages of fancy cakes, Herd bakery; third, three pounds J. M. Bour's San Marto coffee.

Ladies' wheelbarrow race, 1:45 p. m. First prize, box of fancy cakes, Akron Baking Co.; second, one-half dozen brooms, Canton Broom Co.; third, six packages of graham wafers, Cleveland Baking Company.

Tug of war between residents north and those south of Main street, 2:15 p. m. Frist prize, one barrel of oil, Freedom Co.; second, one-half barrel of City Belle flour, West Side Milling Company.

Ball game between grocers and butchers, 2:30 p. m. To the winners $10, to the losers $5.

Apple eating contest, 3 p. m., ages 9 to 12. First prize, sack of flour, Clinton Milling Co.; second, one-half sack flour, Warwick & Justus; third, two pounds of fancy candy, J. M. McClurg & Co.; fourth, one broom, Canton Broom Company.

Ladies drawing contest will close at 4:30 p. m. First prize, beautiful palm, J. B. Zettler; second, one-half barrel of flour, Warwick & Justus; third, five pounds of J. M. Bour's San Marto blend coffee; fourth, three pounds of fine candy, J. McClurg & Co.; fifth, five packages of fancy cakes. Herd bakery; sixth, three pounds of Liberty blend coffee, Smith & Curtis: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13th prizes, two pounds of San Marto blend coffee each; 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20th prizes, one pound of Smith & Curtis Liberty blend coffee each; 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25th prize, a broom each, Howard Broom Co. Some additions will probably be made to the list of prizes.

Dannemiller's famous Cordova coffee will be served free to every one at the picnic,

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The Village of Canal Fulton Involved in Litigation.

CANTON, Aug. 5.—Catherine Edmunds began suit Thursday afternoon against the incorporated village of Canal Fulton to recover damages amounting to $5,000. The plaintiff alleges that while returning from church to the home of her sister, in High street, the defective plank walk caused her to fall heavily and sustain injuries which confined her for many months, and from which she has never fully recovered. The plaintiff's lawyers are A. J. Kittinger and James Sterling.

Max Rudner, of Canton, has commenced replevin proceedings against Sheriff J. J. Zaiser. The sheriff, it is alleged recently levied on 100 tons of scrap iron owned by Mr. Rudner, which he wrongfully detains. The plaintiff asks for judgment in the sum of $1,000, also that his property be restored. The petition was filed by Lawyers Wann & Bow and Smith & Yohe.

Jacob W. Dettweiler has been appointed guardian of Lewis and Rosa Detweiler, of Tuscarawas township. Isaiah Freed has been appointed administrator of the estate of Harriet Freed, of Paris township. The wills of Lydia Keim, of Louisville, and Lydia Dillman, of Canton, have been filed for probate. Peter Freed and John Pfereu have been appointed executors of the estate of Jacob Freed, of Paris township.

Marriage licenses were granted Thursday to Richard F. Misch and Mame M. Vogt, of Massillon, Louis H. Hall and Anna B Rice, of Massillon, and William N. Horton and Della E. Arnold, of Canton.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Froman and children, of West Brookfield, wish, in this manner, to extend their sincere thanks to those who so kindly assisted them during their late bereavement, the death of their daughter and sister, Maggie Froman.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

THE OLD HAND ENGINE

Suggested for the East Greenville Fire Department.

The old hand engine, which has stood unused for years in the Fourth ward engine house, has been suggested as an available fire fighting machine for the village of East Greenville. The village is possessed of nothing but a bucket brigade and has suffered greatly from fires during the past few months. As the pump is no longer of use to Massillon, some citizens propose donating it to the Greenville residents, but others oppose the plan, not through selfish motives, but because of an attachment for the old apparatus. Many of the older citizens have dragged the machine to scores of fires during their younger days and feel that it should be retained by the city as a relic. One citizen stated today that he would rather part with the steam fire engine.

THE WHEAT DESTROYED

A Thousand Bushels Burned on the Schriver Farm.

A THUNDER BOLT RESPONSIBLE.

Timely Arrival of the Massillon Fire Engine Saves the Barn, Which was Also Filled with Grain—The Loss is Covered by Insurance.

The fire on the Schriver heirs' farm Wednesday afternoon resulted in the destruction of a large sheep shed in which unthreshed wheat, the product of forty acres, had been stored. The wheat would probably have produced one thousand bushels when threshed and was also totally destroyed. The shed was struck by lightning which, no doubt, had been attracted by the heat arising from the stacks of grain. The fire spread rapidly and in spite of the efforts to check its progress reached the large barn nearby. The barn was also full full of grain, but fortunately the fire engine which had been summoned from Massillon arrived in time to save this structure.

The engine was in charge of Fireman Baatz, of the central department, and some difficulty was experienced in securing horses to draw it, but the scene of the fire was reached shortly after 3 o'clock. Water was secured from an adjacent pond. The wheat destroyed was the property of the Schriver heirs and Jacob Graber, who tilled the farm last year, Mr. Graber owning a half interest. The interests of all concerned were fully insured, however, in everything except the shed. The lightning which struck the shed killed three pigs, which were also insured. Abraham Marchand resides on the farm at the present time.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Per Acre the Average is Exceptionally High.

Wheat harvested last month is turning out much better than expected in quantity although the quality is not as good as the crop of last year. Josiah Doll threshed the wheat from twenty-two acres this week which produced 869 bushels averaging thirty-nine and one-half to the acre. This is the largest average yet reported.

SUFFERING FROM THE SHOCK.

The Condition of Mrs. Peter Froman is Very Serious.

Mrs. Peter Froman, the mother of Miss Maggie Froman, the young woman who was drowned in Turkeyfoot lake last Sunday, is in a serious condition. The shock sustained when the news of her daughter's death was first received was so severe that a fatal result was feared. but Dr. J. O. Gardner now is positive of her recovery. Her nerves have been greatly shattered, but it is believed that rest and quiet will prove efficacious remedies

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

The Work of Reorganization Will Now be Carried Out.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie came out of the Central Coal Company meeting at Put-in Bay yesterday with Commodore Perry's portion. None of the Toledo coal traffic managers, who returned today, were disposed to discuss the result of the meeting, but the Blade is in possession of information which warrants it in stating that the Wheeling & Lake Erie secured practically all that it demanded. In other words, the tonnage difficulty was settled in a manner which does not make it necessary to give up much tonnage. Futhermore, the Wheeling & Lake Erie has a promise that it is to receive some satisfaction on its old grievances against the Ohio Coal Traffic Association.

All of the serious troubles of the coal company having been settled, the reorganization committees of the Wheeling and Hocking Valley can be expected to go ahead with their work. Already it has been announced in a New York paper that 85 per cent. of the preferred stock, and 75 per cent. of the common stock have been deposited with the Wheeling reorganization committee. This ought to insure the organization of the property by the early part of next year.

Plans have been prepared by the Wheeling for some extensive improvements at Steubenville. A 3,000 foot trestle is to be rebuilt. All of the wood work is to be either replaced or filled. A steel structure is to be put in over William's Run and the railroad which the Wheeling crosses at that point. Work is to be begun in the latter part of September or October.—Toledo Blade.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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MONDAY. AUGUST 8, 1898.

The Consular Journal shows how Spanish enterprise forges ahead by the statement that it has taken Spain six hundred years to build sixteen miles of railroad in the Philippines.

Aguinaldo was never cut out to be a simple insurgent leader. Nothing outside of the dominion over an empire is suited to the high and mighty aspirations of the dictator of the Philippines.

The fact that the Pope has appealed to the United States government to protect catholic Clergyman and church property from the insurgents in the Philippines, together with other circumstances, confirm the grave fears entertained by the administration regarding the situation at Manila. General Merritt's request for more troops appears to be a reasonable one, and it is to be hoped that the settlement of the peace question will not too long delay the sending of reinforcements.

Reports following the close of the business month of July show that never before in the history of this country has the total of transactions in wholesale and retail trade been so large in the second summer month. The importance of this trade can be realized by comparing it with that of the same period in preceding years—a comparison indicating an unusually large amount of business for what is regarded as the dullest summer month. This alone is convincing proof that the country is entering upon a season of marked prosperity

The investigation made by Secretary Alger into the causes for the suffering condition of the sick and wounded sent from Santiago to New York on the transports Seneca and Concho, has shown that the fault is chargeable in a large measure to line officers at Santiago, and not to the medical department. How much blame is to be charged to the medical officers at Santiago who failed to do their duty will probably never be definitely known, but it is expected that the secretary's orders will prevent a repetition of the unfortunate occurrences on the transports.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who is being severely criticised for asserting that the rough riders were superior to the regular and volunteer army, without doubt deserves to some extent the rebuke administered by Secretary Alger. It should be remembered, however, that the letter, in which Roosevelt's views were expressed, was a private one, and would probably never have been made public except for the unexpected action of the secretary of war. Had Colonel Roosevelt known that his sentiments were to be published in every newspaper in the country, he would doubtless have expressed them in more measured terms. The whole tone of the letter is informal and personal, and shows that its contents was intended to be entirely between Roosevelt and Secretary Alger.

Arrangements for continuing the war, in the event of Spain's refusal to accede to the terms of the United States, have been going on steadily, and it is evident that the Spanish government, now thoroughly convinced of the President's determination to stand firm on every point in the American note, will bow to the inevitable without much further parley. It can be already seen that Spain accepts the principal of our demands, the only point upon which she is uncertain being the cause affecting the future of the Philippines. The complete policy of the United States regarding the latter will hardly be known until the instructions to the American commissioners have been decided upon. It is noticeable in this connection, however, that in the official statement given out by the authority of the President on Tuesday, it is explained that the commissioners are to "determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," which is considered a diplomatic way of saying that the American commissioners will insist upon the cession of the islands to this country

THREE CHOSEN NAMES.

The London Advertiser has chosen three names which it asserts have been made great by the war They are, Dewey, who has proved himself a man of resource, cool judgment and that simplicity of character never absent from greatness. Hobson, who had the sublime nerve to enter coolly—not in hot blood—in the discharge of duty, into a very vortex of shot and shell. The deed was dramatic, and will rank with those acts of personal heroism which history never forgets. President McKinley, who has grown in favor by his evident moderation, breadth of view, and evident desire to be animated by high principle.

PROSPERITY ASSURED.

Two years ago Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the House of Representatives, predicted that prosperity for the United States was as sure to come as the sun to shine, and in a speech to four thousand people at a Republican convention in Maine this week, he not only justified this assertion, but prophesied even brighter possibilities as the outcome of altered conditions. Preparations for war were given by Mr. Reed as the reason for our not having already come into the full measure of our prosperity. "The Republican party," he said, "had done its full duty up to the first part of April to start a revival of industrial prosperity. Then came the preparation for war. Prosperity was waiting for us and its coming was only postponed. You and I know that when a nation sees fit to go to war the war must be attended to promptly and at once. The government's wants in this case were attended to promptly and at once, and everything else had to be laid aside."

Mr. Reed referred to the valor of our soldiers and the splendid ability of our naval forces, which have permitted us to rise above our enemies in a measure almost miraculous. "The war has enriched our history," he said, "by great events which will repay us for what we have undergone. At the time when war seemed imminent we were arranging to export many millions of tons of steel from ore dug from the bowels of the earth and manufactured by the skill and industry of our people. The years of adversity were not lost on us. When we were unable to manufacture pig iron and dispose of it at $12 a ton, we determined to make it for $9. With every industry it was the same—what we used to make for a dollar we make now for half a dollar. In the next period of prosperity we shall make for our own people many things that the outside world furnished us with thirty years ago, before Republican rule. Some critics complain that our revenues are not now what should be expected. Why is it that less revenue is being produced than before? Because revenue comes from imports, no imports no tariff revenues. You and I are making things now that England used to make and sell to us. That is a problem we have to meet in the future. Our very prosperity will have to deal with different conditions than ever before. I am convinced that we shall go forward in the same rule founded on the intelligence of the people."

COMMENT BY THE PRESS.

If no uproar follows in Spain, the announcement that the ministry has "accepted the principle" of the American terms of peace the acceptance of the terms themselves will probably be announced in a day or two. So remarkably little aversion to peace has been shown by the Spanish people that there will be small surprise at the announcement of this tentative acceptance.—New York Press.

The remission of the question of the Philippines to the decision of peace commissioners may involve a good deal of further trouble, but inasmuch as it does not amount to a waiver of the clear rights of the United States in that quarter, and a rejection of the obvious demand of a large portion of the people that what we have conquered there we should hold, it is possible that the loss incurred by leaving the final decision in doubt, and subject to the action of a body not yet constituted may be more than counterbalanced by the great advantages of securing peace immediately, stopping bloodshed and giving a chance to look after the health of our soldiers.—New York Tribune.

There seemed to be no good reason why Spain should refuse to accept our terms, for they were far more liberal and magnanimous than she had any right to expect. If, on the top of the territorial concession asked, we had demanded an immense money indemnity, the payment of which would have mortgaged the revenues of Spain for years, there might have been complaint of the hardness of the terms. Spain must realize that she is getting off far more easily than she could have hoped to do if her war had been with a European nation —Cleveland Leader

AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Masked Men Hold Up a Carriage Returning from Zoar

CANAL DOVER, Aug. 5.—Helen Hardesty and William Cox, prominent young people of this place, were held up in a lonely wood on their way home from Zoar, on Thursday evening. They were driving down a hill when Miss Hardesty discovered that a man was following them and about the same time the horse's head was seized by a second masked highwayman and orders given to deliver their jewelry. Cox was unarmed, but quickly passing the lines to Miss Hardesty, who is an expert horsewoman, and jumping from the buggy he started for the fellow at the horse's head. The latter loosed his hold on the horse and springing toward Miss Hardesty seized her by the arms and attempted to drag her from the buggy. Her escort struck him a terrific blow and the man quickly joined his companion and both disappeared in the wood, followed by a fusillade of stones from Cox.

Miss Hardesty wore several diamond rings, and thoughtful of these she slipped them into her pocket She loosed the reins for a moment to do this and the horse started at a terrific gait down the hill The plucky girl again secured the lines and brought the frightened animal to a standstill, and when it was all over, woman-like, she fainted. It is believed the highwaymen were after the diamonds of the party, the aggregate value of which was over $1,000.

R. J. FOSTER INJURED.

A Cincinnati Insurance Man Thrown from a Carriage.

R. J. Foster, of Cincinnati, an adjuster for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was thrown from a carriage in West Main street at 2:15 o'clock Friday afternoon and painfully injured. Mr. Foster was returning from Greenville with John Howells in a carriage driven by Aleck Sims, of H. V. Kramer's barn. The horse swerved to one side when a car passed, striking a delivery wagon, overturned and precipitated the occupants into the street. Mr. Foster struck on his head, sustaining scalp wounds, and was rendered unconscious by the shock. He was speedily revived, however, and Dr. Pfouts dressed the wounds. Messrs. Howells and Sims escaped with a few bruises.

ANOTHER FLAG UNFURLED.

One Now Floats Over the Corns Iron and Steel Plant.

The Corus Iron and Steel Company unfurled a twenty-foot flag over the main building of the plant this afternoon. There was no ceremony, but the employes turned out and greeted "Old Glory" with their mighty cheers. The flag floats about forty feet above the building.

BOUGHT A HALF INTEREST.

A Local Politician Goes Into the Saloon Business.

Edwin Mausz, secretary of the local Democratic Central Committee, has purchased a half interest in the saloon of John Brenneman, in East Main street. The place has been closed for a short time, but Friday morning, when Mr. Mausz became a partner, it was re-opened. A restaurant will be conducted in connection with the saloon.

TAKES CHARGE MONDAY.

John Wolfsperger to Become the Successor of E. W. Busby.

John Wolfsperger will take charge of the South Erie street barber shop now conducted by E W. Busby on Monday, when Mr Busby will sever all connection with the concern. Mr. Wolfsperger has been in Mr. Busby's employ for many years and is an excellent barber, being in every respect qualified to assume charge of a shop. Mr. Busby's retirement is due to his having recently purchased an interest in a livery business and monument works.

The Supplies are Received.

The following letter was received by Miss Florence Landon on Friday morning:

CLEVELAND, Aug 4, 1898.

MISS FLORENCE LANDON, MASSILLON, O

DEAR MADAM: Your letter and box came this morning. It contained exactly what we wanted for Porto Rico. The pajamas, towels and shirts were especially welcome. The bands helped us to make the number promised for the well troops in Santiago. I shall always rejoice that to my lot has fallen working with the auxiliaries.

Yours cordially,

CATHARINE AVERY.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Some Popular Receipts and Hints For the Housewife.

It is noticeable that the beruffled sofa cushions are again in favor. There was a decided attempt to banish the long-popular double and single ruffles from these ubiquitous comforts, but cords and ruchings seem to fail in the desired effect, and the spring output is fluffy with flounces. Cushions covered with China silk are edged with a double ruffle of the same material, the under ruffle being of a delicate shade to correspond with the tone of the design, whether it be a woven design or an embroidered one; as, for example, a bunch of yellow marguerites embroidered on some cafe-au-lait silk has the under ruffle of the same yellow tint as the heart of the daisies. Pink wild roses in a design upon a pale blue ground has the second ruffle of pale pink. A pretty but very delicate sofa pillow was covered with green China silk in the bright shade popular this spring, and over this is fitted a dotted muslin cover, the frill of the white showing prettily through the green silk ruffle.

A substantial and usually liked dish for a home luncheon is Spanish onions stuffed with kidneys, or chopped calf's liver. These large, tender onions are peeled, and a piece around the top cut off, part of the centre scooped out, and the shells placed in a little pan of water to parboil. After five minutes take them out, drain, and turn upside down on a sieve to get rid of all moisture. The kidneys or calf's liver, previously thoroughly cooked, are minced finely, an equal amount of fresh bread crumbs added to it, together with the chopped onion that has been scooped out. This stuffing should be highly seasoned with salt and pepper, and moistened with a little warm, melted butter. The mixture is then packed in the onions, and grated bread crumbs sprinkled over the top, and the onions placed in a pan with about an inch of water to which a tablespoonful of beef extract has been added. Cover and cook slowly in the oven for about an hour. Just before taking out, the cover should be removed to allow the tops to brown. Small onions treated in this way make a pretty garnish for various dishes. Sometimes calf's liver and bacon is served on a platter, surrounded by these small onions stuffed simply with highly seasoned bread crumbs. The French stuff the onions, too, sometimes with mushrooms, preparing them in the same way.

Many a man is generous to a fault, if the fault is his own.

What a lot of trouble is made merely by the difference in the point of view.

Itching piles? Never mind if everything else failed to cure you. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

VERY GRATIFYING RESULTS FROM THE NEW WAR TAX LAW.

One Phase of the Chicago Newspaper Strike—A Ten Thousand Dollar Dog—Effect of the Stamp Tax on the Banking Business.

Once more the harbor is free from mines, and commerce is unobstructed. As soon as the Spanish fleet was demolished and there was no further danger from that source, the authorities took steps to remove the restrictions which have necessarially been placed upon the movement of vessels in the harbor over the mine fields, by removing the mines. Most of the explosives were so located that they could readily be removed, and these have been taken up and stored away

Exploding the Mines.

for any further emergency. But a few of the large torpedoes could not be removed without great expense, and it was decided to explode these. The illustration shows the effect of this explosion. Had a Spanish vessels been any where in the vicinity, it would have met with a worse fate than did the Maine. The exploding of these mines proved that they were in excellent condition and that in case of an emergency they would have done their work effectively.

The "no seat, no fare" ordinance introduced into the city council will doubtless be given a brief life and a painless death. Many attempts in the same line have been made in other cities, but all have failed. It is a favorite scheme with people who have just returned from a visit to London, Paris and Berlin where they have seen the omnibuses and tramcars run on the system of admitting no more passengers than can be given seats. As the amount of travel is so small and there is rarely or never a rush, this method works very well. But if put into practice in an American city where the travel is heavy and "rushes" occur every day, the system would be intolerable and would not be borne by the public. Street railway companies should be compelled to furnish all the accommodation possible on their lines, but when a procession of people demands to be carried in one way the best faculties will sometimes give out. To attempt to compel these people to wait for seats would create a riot.

It is estimated that the Chicago newspapers looked upon the recent strike and consequent stoppage of publication for five days with the greatest equanimity, the reason being that the penny newspapers hardly pay expenses during the dull season. That would be very well if there were no other considerations to give publishers uneasiness. But suppose the Chicago public should reflect—though perhaps this is a violent supposition, at least in summer—that it has gotten along for five days without any red hot, eight-editioned, metropolitan daily, and should ask itself whether these elephantine sheets are really the vital necessities the public has hitherto believed them to be.

What has been for some time verbally rumored in New York and Newport society has at last got into print—and that is that the handsome and ambitious widow of the late Ogden Goelet is to become the wife of William Waldorf Astor, who is no longer an American. Ogden Goelet died a little less than a year ago, and his widow has since then been almost constantly in England. She has an income of $150,000 a year. The fortune of William Waldorf Astor is roughly estimated at $100,000,000, and his net income at something like $3,000,000 a year.

In the various commission branches of trade there is a brisk movement in the export line to Cuba. Orders are pouring in all the time for canned goods, flour, beans and all kinds of provisions. There is a decided rush to get food supplies into Santiago province as soon as possible Quick sales and large profits are confidently expected. A greater part of the supplies will be sent to the Santiago agents of New York houses and to former customers there These customers were fixed out of business at the beginning of the present war. Speculative shipments by commission merchants and others promise to be numerous. There are many merchants who believe that the outlook is most prosperous for such ventures. In a short time the American flag, according to present indications will be as often noticable in the West Indian and South American waters as it was before the outbreak of hostilities with Spain. Vessels are being engaged on time charter in various quarters, and one firm, it is said, under such an arrangement, has secured more than thirty vessels.

The visit just paid to New York by the members of the Georgia Weekly Press Association and their families was gratifying to the people of the Metropolis, and we trust to their guests The weekly paper is a power and nothing better could happen in the interests of a good understanding among all parts of the country than the growth of the traveling habit among the editors who wield so much influence at their homes. New York will be glad to welcome the Georgia newspaper men again.

It is a curious and interesting question, only to be decided by experiment, how far the bank check tax will effect the use of currency by the people and the demand for bank and treasury notes for use in making minor exchanges. Among a frugal people it is certain that the effect would be very marked.

Even with us the cost of drawing checks may save the bank a deal of bookkeeping, and what is vastly more important, cause such enlarged use of currency as shall absorb the surplus reserve of the banks, and bring natural commercial influences to bear upon the rate of interest and the international movemet of gold.

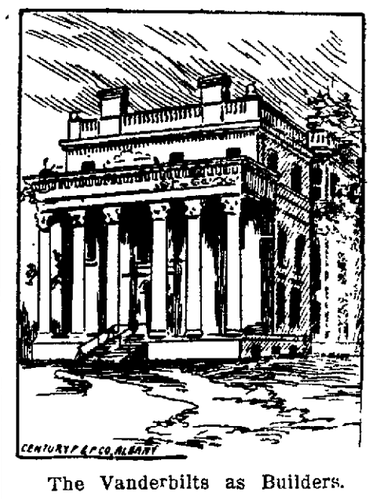
It is well kown that there is no conventional limitation in this country, as in Great Britain, on the size of the check. The smallest checks are honored without question by the banks. The common practice has grown up since the repeal of the check stamp law, to deposit nearly all money in bank and pay bills with checks. It is a convenient method, avoids keeping money in houses and provides an easily accessable receipt for every sum paid.

For the last twenty years this has cost the depositor nothing. Now he must pay two cents tax on every check he draws. It is not unlikely that many will consider this amount worth saving by taking a little more trouble, and the inevitable result will be diffusion among the people of a large amount of currency now deposited in the banks to be lent by them on call at one or two per cent. For example under the old system, if a man had a half-dozen bills to pay he would give a check to each one of his creditors, and each one of these creditors would deposit the check to his credit in the bank and so a large number of bills would be paid without the actual use of a single dollar of currency. Now the same man, instead of drawing the half-dozen checks, will draw a single one to his own order, and get from the bank enough currency to pay all six bills, and the people receiving the money will use it for discharging their own obligations, instead of depositing it, and so it will be kept in active circulation. It is easy to see how this may bring about more wholesome and natural reactions and of demand and supply of money in the loan market and react to our advantage on conditions of international exchanges.

Tales are told of the soldiers and sailors having sweethearts in every town they visit, but there is another side to the story. It was no uncommon thing during the civil war for a girl to be engaged to three or four men at the front. She took the precaution, of course, that each man should be in a different regiment and as widely separated as possible, but still she did it. For many years the daughter of one civil war woman veteran of this city has been familiar with a by no means small trunk, which safely in a corner of the attic, was, she was told, filled with "letters from the front." One housecleaning time, the trunk happening to be open, the daughter was astonished to see that it was indeed filled clear up to the limit. "Why, mamma!" she cried, as she gazed curiously at the hundreds of bundles of faded, fast yellowing letters; "I don't see how papa had time to fight and write all these letters to you too" "Papa?" repeated the mother; "my dear child, I hadn't even met your father then. Those letters are from four different men in four different regiments to whom I was engaged You didn't suppose one man could or would have written all that?"

The Vanderbilt family are to pass into history as the greatest builders of their generation. We all know of their magnificent mansions in this city, their country seats, and the land of which has been called Biltmore in North Carolina. But now Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt, the treasurer of the Central-Hudson road, has undertaken to outdo all of this, and to actually entertain the Four Hundred within the very walls that looked down upon Napoleon's court, when the Emperor was at the height of his career.

In carrying out this great scheme Mr. Vanderbilt while on his present trip abroad recently negotiated for and purchased Napoleon's home at the Chateau of Malmaison, near Paris. Then began the work of taking down all the interior decorations, the costly stucco ceilings, the wall tapestries, the marble mantels, columns and pilasters, the mosaic, the almost priceless wood-



The Vanderbilts as Builders.

work. It took a fortune to purchase this grand old relic—which once the proud French people would have guillotined a foreigner for proposing to buy. It took another fortune to transport all this rich plunder across the ocean. But what was that for a new Napoleon of finance?

Now the old Malmaison's bare walls stand naked and forlorn, while the new palace on the Hudson is taking on the stolen glories of France in the days of the Empire. The most dazzlig room in this royal palace is to be the great dining room, or, more properly, banquet hall. This is to be a room of gold. From the ceiling will look down the same gold-laden wealth of the French court. On the deep-indented squares of the Italian renaissance style of ceiling will gleam the same rich green tracings of master painters, retouched by modern French artisans and warranted to look as gorgeous as a century ago.

SOME TIMELY RECEIPTS.

Devil's Food.—First Part.—Three-quarters cupful of Baker's chocolate, grated, one-half cupful of white or brown sugar, one-half cupful of sweet milk. Boil in a double boiler.

Second Part.—One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of white or brown sugar, one-half cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Third Part.—Cool first part and stir into the cake or second part. Bake in three layers. Stir one pound of pulverized sugar into one-half cupful of thick cream for filling and frosting or if preferred, use a boiled frosting for these purposes.

Iced Fruit Soup.—Put one quart of strawberries or sour cherries and one quart of cold water over the fire in an agate saucepan; heat slowly to the boiling point, boil for three minutes, add just sufficient sugar to sweeten palatably, stir until this is dissolved and press through a sieve. Reheat and when at the boiling point add one tablespoonful of arrowroot which has been blended in a little cold water. Stir until clear, take from the fire, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and set away to cool. Serve very cold in little glasses.

Fruit Blanc Mange.—Put one pint of water to heat, add half a pint of orange juice; when boiling stir in three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch wet in cold water, and enough sugar to make rather sweet. Remove from the fire and add six ounces of sweet almonds, blanched and cut into strips. Pour into a mould and set on ice. When cold serve with an orange syrup made by boiling one cupful of granulted sugar in one pint of water for ten minutes, adding the juice of a orange, and the grated rind of two oranges. Serve cold. Another method is to make a blanc mange of one quart of water, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, half a cupful of sugar, and when cooked beat in the whites of three eggs, beaten to a froth. Pour a little into a mold, and over this place a layer of fruit (fresh fruit when seasonable); canned peaches, cherries, pineapples, etc., may be used, or candied fruits, or chopped almonds, or pistachio nuts. Place over this another layer of blanc mange, and then more fruit until the materials are used. The cornstarch may also be made of fruit juice instead of water or milk, and it may be in part diluted with water.

History of Hairdressers.

It is in France that the smartest hairdressers are to be found, and in that country they have always enjoyed great fidelity during the reign of in any other. In the middle ages they played the part of surgeon as well as barber, and were authorized by a royal decree to wield the lancet. Physicians in those days would have thought it derogatory to their dignity to bleed a man, and a barber was always called in to do it. Several barbers rose to posts of high dignity.

Pierre Labrosse, St. Louis' barber, became chief minister to his son, Philip the Bold, and every one has heard of Oliver le Diam, first barber and then Louis XI.'s counselor and evil genius. However, fortune did not always smile on them, and they both ended their days on the gallows. It was under Louis XIV. that the honorable corporation of surgeon-barbers rose to the greatest honors. The fashion of wearing huge wigs made their services indispensable; they increased by thousands, and became known as "perruquiers." An edict conferred on them the privilege, among others of wearing swords. His majesty appointed eight court barbers, who had to take the oath of allegiance and be always in attendance on him.

Leonard Autier, Marie Antoinette's perruquier, enjoyed high favor at court, and in 1788 he was appointed director of the opera house as a recompense for his services. He was devoted to his royal master and displayed great fidelity during the reign of terror. His conduct almost cost him his life and, although he finally escaped, he was ruined, and died in great poverty in 1819.

The office of court barber was abolished by the convention and not revived by Napoleon; but on the return of the Bourbons, in 1815, two were appointed, who, as before, were supposed always to be in attendance on the king.

Child Training.

Children are often taught lessons from books before they are properly taught to walk, and long before they are properly taught to play. Play is held out to them not as a natural thing, something which the parent should feel it a duty to encourage, but as a reward for so much work done and as a rest from work done; as though play were not itself a form of work—a form of work which a child likes, while he dislikes another form because it is unfitted to his powers. For children under seven years of age all teaching should be through play. Through play letters and languages can be taught, animal life can be classified and the surface of the earth made clear, and history can be told as a story. Under such a system the child grows into knowledge, learns well, eats, sleeps and plays well, and acquires the habit of happiness. But there are schools where children of eight nine and ten years of age, or it may be younger, are made to study from 9 o'clock till noon, and again, after a hasty meal and an hour for play, from 2 to 5 o'clock, and later on are obliged to prepare lessons for the following morning. The action of the brain is diverted from its natural course. The child becomes precocious. Its tongue will be furred or covered with many red points like a strawberry, or will be too red and very dry. The appetite is capricious, strange foods are asked for, and the stomach is never in order. If you watch the face, you note that the frequent flush gives way to paleness. The eyes gleam with a light at one time and are dull and sad at another. hTe sleep is broken. The child is victim to the wrong kind of education.

The latest thing in stationery is decidedly in season, being of a pronounced peach color.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

COMING HOME.

Part of Shafter's Men Are Enroute.

ORDERS TO TRANSPORTS

The Large Fleet at Ponce Told to Proceed to Santiago.

TROOPS SAID TO BE HAPPY.

The Prospect of Getting Back to the United States Reported to Have Elated Them, Which Was Very Pleasing to the War Department Officials—No Yellow Fever Cases Will Be Brought to This Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The war department has ordered the large fleet of transports at Ponce to proceed to Santiago, there to join with the transports already at Santiago in bringing General Shafter's army back to this country. There are ten large transports in the fleet at Ponce, some of them like the Mobile, having a capacity of 1,000 men. In all they have a capacity of 6,540 men. This, with the capacity of the ships already at Santiago, will give a carrying strength of over 12,000 men at a trip. In addition to the transports announced by the war department yesterday as being ready at Santiago it now appears that the Orizaba, capacity 650 men, is available. The Yale will also be brought into this service in the course of a week or ten days. At present she is to be utilized in taking General Fred Grant's brigade to Porto Rico, after which she will return by way of Santiago and take on a load of Shafter's men.

The press dispatches from Santiago saying that the troops were greatly elated at the prospect of being on their way homeward is accepted with satisfaction by the war officials here. They say that the embarkation has already begun, and that the Louisiana, which left Wednesday with cavalry on board, is now well on her way home.

There will be no yellow fever cases brought to this country, as such cases can be best handled without removal. The less serious cases of sickness, not involving contagion, will be brought here if the patients are convalescing to a point where removal will be advantageous. Surgeon General Sternberg has in view several points for the patients and convalescents. The actual hospital station will probably be located at Montauk Point, where a field hospital for 500 patients is being prepared, in addition to the hospital equipment which General Shafter's forces will bring along with them. But, in addition to this, General Sternberg has in view two fine locations where the bracing mountain and lake air will help convalescents to recovery. These points are Fort Ethan Allan, Vt., and the army post at Plattsburg, N. Y.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 5.—There is joy among the troops here over the orders received yesterday by General Shafter to move his soldiers to the United States at once.

The embarkation will begin today on the transports now here. The others will be moved as fast as the ships arrive.

In order that the people in the states may not be subject to danger, the soldiers who are suffering from infectious diseases will be left here. All suspicious cases will be held here for observation. Tents, bedding and extra clothing will not be taken north.

ALGER'S DEFENSE.

Issued a Statement to Show He Had Aided Soldiers Before Protest of Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The publication in the newspapers of the round robin signed by the military commanders at Santiago and the short but sharp correspondence between Colonel Roosevelt and Secretary Alger afforded food for much discussion among all classes of officials at the war department yesterday, and the belief was general that there are to be further interesting chapters in the correspondence, provided it is deemed harmless to the best interests of the army to allow further publications.

In proof of the allegation that the war department had destirred itself to succor the unfortunate army in Santiago before the united protest was made, the following statement is given out by the secretary of war regarding the shipment of troops north from Santiago:

"Until quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was epidemic in Santiago, and it was not believed that it would be safe to send ship loads north of men largely infected with yellow fever. The disease, it was believed, would spread rapidly on shipboard and result in the death and burial of many at sea.

"On the 28th, ultimo, the secretary of war telegraphed to General Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided the men of his command would be moved north to a camp that had been selected for them on Montauk Point. On July 30 General Shafter telegraphed 'made known secretary of war's telegram that troops would be moved north as soon as fever subsided and it had a very good effect on the men.'

"When, however, the true condition was made known, an order was issued to General Shafter to move his command north as rapidly as possible, and all ships in the quartermaster's service possible to get to Santiago, were sent there, and the great liners, St. Paul and St. Louis, were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by General Shafter and his generals was received, and before Colonel Roosevelt's letter was published.

"Over 150 surgeons are at Santiago and 176 immune nurses have been sent there, besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. **There have been less deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp of the same size in the United States."**

TO CONSIDER PEACE.

Silvela Urged Sagasta to Summon the Spanish Cortes Together—Opinions of Leaders.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—In the conference between Senor Sagasta and Senor Silvela the latter urged that it was imperative to summon the cortes for the negotiations for a treaty of peace. General Polavieja, who was present, declined subsequently to speak of the conference to representatives of the press on the ground that his duty as a soldier imposed secrecy upon him, but General Azcarraga said that if Spain possessed adequate resources the war should be continued in order to secure more acceptable conditions; otherwise peace ought to be immediately concluded.

General Chinchilla, captain general of Madrid, said:

"We have a brave and well disciplined army and it is ready to go wherever it is sent."

Later, Senor Sagasta conferred with Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, who told the premier, in the course of a long conference, that he blamed the government greatly for closing the cortes and stifling the press. After the interview, he said, he had assured Senor Sagasta that he would reserve his opinion on the general situation until the chamber was convoked, but, that neither directly nor indirectly, would he support the "existing oligarchy, which is the cause of all Spain's misfortunes."

SPANISH PRISONERS DYING.

General Toral Reports to Shafter That Their Camp Is Unhealthy.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—(Delayed in transmission.)—General Toral, the commander of the Spanish troops, sent a letter today to General Shafter advising the latter that the camp of the surrendered Spanish troops is in an unhealthy condition. The officer also reported that there were several hundred sick in the hospitals, and that there was an average of 12 deaths daily. Transports expected here to carry the Spanish troops back to Spain have not yet been heard from.

General Shafter will take action at once in order to improve the sanitary condition of the Spanish soldiers and their camp.

OPPOSED BY WHEELER.

He Did Not Favor Retreating and So Told Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The report of General Wheeler on the battle before Santiago has been made public. It is stated that he opposed retreating, after the assault on El Caney, in a letter to General Shafter, in which he said in part:

"A number of officers have appealed to me to have the line withdrawn and take up a strong position further back and I expect they will appeal to you. I have positively discountenanced this, as it would cost us much prestige."

General Wheeler then described the exhausted condition of the troops and the thinness of the lines.

Troops to Go to Santiago.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—Five thousand troops were on their way to Savannah yesterday to embark on the transports for Santiago to relieve the troops there. Troopships Rio Grande, Leona and Minnewaski are expected to arrive today. The troops, which are all immunes, are the Third Georgia, Third and Fifth regiments from Columbus, Miss. The Mississippi regiments are expected to arrive today.

U. P. YOUNG PEOPLE.

Rev. T. H. Hanna of Steubenville Submitted a Committee Report at the Convention.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—At the United Presbyterian Young People's Christian union convention yesterday afternoon R. E. Speer of the student volunteer movement of New York city made an address on "Missions," Rev. T. H. Hanna of Steubenville, O., submitted the title committee's report and Rev. Dr. John C. Scullier of Philadelphia presided over the general conference on Christian beneficence.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Russell of Pittsburg last evening delivered an address "On Pauline Christianity, or the Church's Need In the Presence of Her Missionary Opportunity."

Would Have Been a Cardinal.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A high Catholic authority said that the Vatican had decided to make Archbishop Walsh of Toronto a cardinal. His death leaves the question of succession to Cardinal Taschereau open, as the vatican is understood to have no second choice.

Catholic School Chapel Burned.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Fire broke out in the chapel of the Niagara university, a Catholic institution near Niagara Falls, early yesterday. The chapel was almost completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

Death of a Catholic Clergyman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Rev. James F. O'Hare, D. D., vicar general of the Rochester diocese of the Roman Catholic church and rector of the Immaculate Conception church, died yesterday.

NEW ROAD INTO PITTSBURG.

Wheeling and Lake Erie May Build One. Wabash Might Use It.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—Engineers in the service of some big corporations have been traveling through the valley of Harmons creek, between Wheeling Junction and Hanlin summit, along the main line of the Panhandle, taking notes and collecting data.

Renewed reports of the Wabash being about to attempt to obtain an entrace to Pittsburg have caused considerable comment. Very few well posted railroad men take any stock in the rumor that the Pittsburg Bessemer and Lake Erie would give the big western trunk line an entrance into this city, because the Wabash cannot reach the Bessemer in any possible manner. The Wabash and the Wheeling and Lake Erie are, however, affiliated in a financial way, and it is not at all improbable that within a short time the Wheeling and Lake Erie will build an extension to Pittsburg from Steubenville.

AGUINALDO'S STAND.

Alleged to Have Complained of Not Having Been Informed of America's Policy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Journal prints a cablegram from Hongkong purporting to give the text of a message sent by Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, to Consul General Wildman. The message is dated Cavite, July 30, and in it Aguinaldo says it has been reported that he "is getting the big head and not behaving" as he promised Mr. Wildman.

"In reply," says Aguinaldo, "I ask why should America expect me to outline my policy, present and future, and fight blindly for her interests, when America will not be frank with me? Tell me this, am I fighting for annexation, protection or independence? It is for America to say, not me. I can take Manila, as I have defeated the Spanish everywhere, but what would be the use? If America takes Manila I can save my men and arms for what the future has in store for me.

"Now, good friend, believe me, I am not both fool and rogue. The interests of my people are as sacred to me as are the interests of your people to you."

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to The World from Manila bay by way of Hongkong says: Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, is becoming more friendly to the Americans.

In the first place he asks the commander in command of the land forces to permit the rebel troops to march through the streets of Manila when the city surrenders. General Merritt appears inclined to consent to this.

In the second place Aguinaldo suggests the formation of Philippine regiments with American officers.

This is considered a highly important proposition, a possible key to the whole situation on the island. The natives would thus be constantly under the eyes and direct orders of our men.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A majority of the politicians who conferred with Senor Sagasta counselled peace. But Senor Nocedel, leader of the Ultramontanes, urged war a l'outrance, even if the Yankees, he said, were to capture Spanish ports, as possibly, then an international conflagration would avenge Spain by placing her in a position to gain more than by making a shameful peace now. Senor Romero y Robledo, in the course of an interview, said:

"Senor Sagasta informed me as to the contents of the American note. In addition to the demands already known the American government asks the occupation and possession of Manila and Subig bay. M. Cambon obtained from President McKinley the substitution for the word possession of another word meaning practically the same thing.

"This revelation has caused a ferment here. It was understood at first that the Americans demanded temporary occupation, pending arrangements for the future government of the Philippines. It is believed the powers will object to the Americans retaining permanent possession of Manila and Subig bay. The latter is a splendid naval station."

SENATOR FORAKER'S VIEWS.

He Thinks Our Mission Will Fail If We Don't Keep the Philippines.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 6.—In a letter to a friend in this city, which was published yesterday afternoon, Senator Foraker says in part regarding the Philippine islands:

"I feel that the United States has a mission clearly appointed by Divine Providence in this whole matter, and that we shall fail to fully manifest its purpose if we allow the Philippines to remain under the yoke and in the midnight darkness to which they have been subjected.

"I cannot believe the president will think of such a thing as returning those islands to Spain. Now that we have them, we should keep them. We would have no more trouble giving them a good government and probably not as much as we had in governing the states that were in rebellion during the years immediately following the war. What this country wants for the future is an extended commerce. We should find abroad markets for 40 per cents of our manufactured products. The place to find these markets is in the far east."

INDORSED BY M'KINLEY.

Favors Building of Battleship American Boy by School Children.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—W Rankin Good and Harry J. Price of Cincinnati, the two young men who originated the idea of starting a fund among school children for the purpose of raising money to build a battleship to be called The American Boy, are in the city forwarding their plans. They have had an interview with President McKinley, who gave to them a letter endorsing their idea.

CAPTAIN CLARK ILL

The Commander of the Battleship Oregon Has Been Invalided Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Capt Charles E Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon, now in Cuban waters, off Santiago, has been invalided home.

It is believed at the navy department that Captain Clark is suffering from some climatic affection, induced probably by the tremendous strain under which he has been for months.

The Pope's Instructions.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says: "The vatican has telegraphed the archbishop at Manila instructions to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the United States, in view of the threatened attacks by the insurgents.

Camp Thomas Healthy.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Aug. 6.—The health of all regiments is now improving. The surgeons are handling the present patients systematically and ably, and the sick lists are decreasing.

Prince Urged to Come.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—It is reported in connection with the Anglo American movement that strong endeavors are being made to get the Prince of Wales to visit the United States and Canada next summer.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Dun's Review Says They Have Stimulated Some Lines of Business. The Reported Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says in part:

Prospects of peace stimulate many kinds of business. In spite of records the impression prevails that delay and hesitation have legitimately resulted from war, and larger contracts are in fact coming forward for iron products with a better general demand in most industries. The volume of payments through all clearing houses was the largest ever known in July, being 8 per cent larger than in 1892 for the month and for the past week 11.7 per cent larger. Most industrial works have resumed after a short vacation, with fewer participating than usual. A few labor troubles only call attention to the fact that this season has been remarkably free from such hindrances.

In spite of a promise of 700,000,000 bushels wheat this year, the price is 2½ cents higher for the week. The disposition of farmers to hold back their wheat for prices more like those obtainable recently accounts for receipts 36 per cent smaller than last year, but exports, including flour, were 3,641,647 bushels, against 2,530,725 for the same week last year.

Corn exports for the week have been only 1,734,347 bushels, against 2,725,090 last year, though the price has scarcely declined.

Western stiffness in holding wool and the New England wool paper drifting this way and largely refused, indicate another attempt to tire out the manufacturers, who are actually offering for worsted wool 4 to 5 cents below asking prices, and buying scarcely any. Several mills have closed for the time rather than pay prices asked for wool.

The iron manufacture has nearly, if not quite, resumed its full production, except in the valleys, where Bessemer producers are closing in turn under agreement to force prices upward. While there has been large buying, one Pittsburg steel concern, with all its furnaces at work, taking 50,000 tons more, the price there does not change as yet, nor does local pig at Chicago, although with much better buying, one southern concern advancing its price 25 cents. Low phosphorous pig has risen 50 cents at Philadelphia, with better demand, but unchanged prices for other grades. The demand for rails includes bids for next winter and next year, a Chicago sale of 4,000 tons for Japan and eastern sales of 9,000 tons for American roads, 5,000 tons for Prince Edward island next year and 24,000 tons deliverable in three years for Mexico. Bars are so much stronger that many mills refuse less than $1 for iron, though steel bars sell largely at 90 cents.

Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States, against 237 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 29 last year.

BANK IN MICHIGAN ROBBED.

Six Men Said to Have Secured Between $6,000 and $7,000.

RICHLAND, Mich., Aug. 6.—Six robbers Thursday night entered town on a handcar and secured about $5,000 in cash from the Union bank and $2,000 in notes. Alvin Barnes, an old man who lived near the bank, was ordered into the house with a threat that they would shoot him. The safe was a complete wreck, nitro-glycerine being used to open it.

The chisels and other tools were left here. The handcar was disabled so it could not be used to pursue the robbers. The bank is owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Gilkey. They say that the loss is between $6,000 and $7,000.

IMMUNES FOR SANTIAGO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Eighth Illinois infantry, colored, will leave for New York tomorrow, to sail on Tuesday on the Yale for Santiago.

OFF FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Lakme and Nelson sailed for Honolulu today, with five companies of the First New York volunteers and the Second United States volunteer engineers.

GETTING THE CAMP READY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The work of getting the camp ready for General Shafter's army is being rushed. It is expected to have much work done when the first cavalry arrives, on Wednesday or Thursday next.

MORE TROOPS GOING.

NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The transport Manitobo, with Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery and United States mail for Porto Rico sailed today. The remainder of General Grant's command is waiting for transports.

ALL NEEDED SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a cable dispatch from Colonel Howard, chief surgeon at Santiago, saying that necessary medicines have been purchased and all present needs are supplied. He promises there shall be no more overcrowding of sick on the transports.

Quiet at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Everything is quiet here today. The mills are running with small non-union forces. Seventy-five special police have been appointed.

Cape San Juan. There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships go to the same place, and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where General Miles is waiting. Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent but back of her yellow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire. Captain General Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says:

"Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now as I did Sampson's attempt before."

Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city. The troops of the enemy, who are retreating from Ponce and the other towns on the south coast occupied by the Americans, have not yet arrived. Major General Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensens are being issued.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

This Old Question has to be Answered Candidly by Massillon People.

What do the people of Massillon think of the statement published below? Can any citizen ask for more convincing proof of the merits claimed by the article under discussion? What is there lacking in such evidence? The most superficial investigation will corroborate it. It is Massillon proof for Massillon people. It is not the style of proof other medicinal preparations offer—viz, Kalamazoo, Mich. proof for Massillon people. The most exacting cannot wish for anything more. Read this. Mr. Wm. Strobel, of 58 Duncan St., agent for Adams Express Co. for over twenty years, says: "I was in my office many a day when I should have been at home in bed. I had la grippe and stuck it out in the office; after that I was troubled for one and a half or two years with my kidneys so that at times I have lain down on my bunk, not being able to keep on my feet. Things looked somewhat serious, for I suffered with a dull pain across the small of my back when I sat for any length of time, or when getting up or down or bending over. I am not a great hand to take medicine but I have tried a number of them. Nothing ever did me much good until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. I was suffering severely one day and stepped into Baltzly's drug store and got them. They gave relief in a short time and I was quite free from that miserable feeling. My back is stronger than it was. I was so satisfied with the result that I advised every one to give them a trial, honestly feeling that they would do them good."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-MilburnCo., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

The Discovery of the Glacial Epoch.

It is a little more than fifty years ago that one of the most potent agents in modifying the surface features of our country was first recognized. Before 1840, when Agassiz accompanied Buchland to Scotland, the Lake District and Wales, discovering everywhere the same indications of the former presence of glaciers as are to be found so abundantly in Switzerland, no geologist had conceived the possibility of a recent glacial epoch in the temperate portion of the northern hemisphere. From that year, however, a new science came into existence, and it was recognized that only by a careful study of existing glaciers, of the nature of the work they now do, and of the indications of the work they have done in past ages, could we explain many curious phenomena that had hitherto been vaguely regarded as indications of diluvial agency. One of the first fruits of the new science was the conversion of the author of Reliquiae Diluvianae—Dr. Buckland, who, having studied the work of glaciers in Switzerland in company with Agassiz, became convinced that numerous phenomena he had observed in this country could only be due to the very same causes. In November, 1840, he read a paper before the Geological Society on the "Evidence of Glaciers in Scotland and the North of England," and from that time to the present the study of glaciers and of their work has been systematically pursued with a large amount of success.—Alfred R. Wallace in the Popular Science Monthly.

WINE OF CARDUI

For Mothers!

THE discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives tone to the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

McELREE'S

Wine of Cardui

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. $1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

WINE OF CARDUI

Overalls for Little Women.

The scientific mother is very much interested in overalls at present. These overalls would delight the heart of the dress reformer and are worn by the small and energetic maiden who has a primitive love of climbing trees, scaling fences, playing leap frog and making mud pies. They are made of strong dark colored demin and reach from the ankles up to the arm pits. Turkey red suspenders, pearl buttons and scarlet stitching add to the ornamentation of these useful trousers, and a big pocket, with room enough for all those treasurers in the way of white pebbles, shells, birds, eggs, bits of colored glass, fish hooks and pennies that small girls, as well as small boys, hoard up and gloat over, strongly recommended them to the favor of the short skirted tomboy. The overalls are made wide enough to accommodate the dress skirts and petticots, so that they may be slipped on at any time without any special dressing or undressing. Young women under ten years only are supposed to wear these comfortable pantaloons, but one would suppose that the poultry rearing, bee keeping and vegetable raising young women of today might adopt them during working hours, especially as they have before them such distinguished examples as those of Sarah Bernhardt, Louise Abbema, Rosa Bonheur and Dr. Mary Walker.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—London quoted prices for American one-fourth to one and one-fourth higher. Our market opened unchanged, but advanced from opening, Grangers leading in the advance Burlington gaining more than the rest. New York Central was active. Money easy. Bank statement considered favorable.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve decreased	$ 2,011,475
Loans increased	12,783,100
Legals decreased	651,500
Specie increased	2,482,900
Deposits increased	13,371,500
Circulation decreased	118,100

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Sugar	138¾	139⅝	138¾	139½
American Tobacco	127⅝	127¾	127⅜	127⅝
Atchison (Pfd.)	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝
C. B. & Q.	112	113¼	112	112⅞
Chicago Gas	100⅛	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Jersey Central				
Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	55⅛	54⅝	55⅛
Manhattan	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅞
Missouri Pacific	36¾	37¼	36¾	37⅛
Rock Island	99¾	101	99¼	100⅞
St. Paul	102⅝	103⅞	102⅝	103½
Western Union	93¾	94⅝	93¾	94⅜

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Wheat advanced over a cent for September and December. The close was only a little under top. Liverpool was ½ penny higher; receipts were very light; clearances 220,000 bushels; corn was weak with good short trading on favorable reports from all sections. Oats quiet, but firm; provisions partly firm and are considered good purchase. On the curb September wheat was firm. Puts and calls 67⅛, 67¼, puts and calls on September corn 32⅛, 33¼.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
Sept	67¾	68⅞	67⅞	68¼
Dec	66	67	66	66⅝
Corn.				
Sept	33½	33⅝	33	33⅛
Dec.	34	34⅛	33½	33⅝
Oats.				
Sept	21⅝	21½	21¼	21¼
Pork				
Sept	9 10	9 10	8 97	9 00
Lard				
Sept	5 35	5 37	5 32	5 32

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs weak, $3.60@$4.02½; cattle dull, unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 71¼.

DALTON, Aug. 6.—Wheat, 65-68

BEACH CITY, Aug. 6—Wheat, 65-68

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	68
Wheat (new)	68
Rye, per bushel	42-45
Oats	28-30
Corn	42
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 75
Timothy Seed	1.00-1 20
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE

Choice Butter, per lb	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	6
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	50-60
Apples	40-50
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Onions	65-70
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Arline Webb left today for a visit in Toledo.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fichtner, in Wellman street, a son.

Mrs. George Ess is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Emelie Ginter, in Albany, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moke are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher Moke, at Turkeyfoot Lake.

Mrs. Helena R. Slusser has returned from a visit of several weeks at Chautauqua lake.

Miss Mabel Saybolt, of Wooster, is a guest at the Taggart residence in Prospect street.

Mrs. John Russell and children of Wooster, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Curlington Young.

Miss Maggie McClinchey, of Mineral Point, is the guest of John McClinchey in the city.

Miss Ida Dalsky has returned to Dayton after a visit of several weeks with friends in the city.

Herbert Zorger has left for Brooklyn, N. Y., where he will remain for some time with his mother.

Mrs. William E. Beresford and little daughter, Hazel, of Wellsville, are the guests of Massillon relatives

Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan returned on Thursday from a visit with relatives in Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

A Farmers' telephone, No. 63, has been placed in the residence of E. P. McConnaughy, in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Taggart are touring through Wayne and Holmes counties on their bicycles. They left Massillon on Monday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan, who reside in Oak street, died this morning. Death resulted from cholera infantum.

Miss Anna Thomas and Miss Rachel Woolley, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Johns for two weeks, returned to Youngtown today.

Bell telephones have been placed in the residence of H. C. Myers and the office of Dr. T. F. Reed. Call No. 341 and No. 288 respectively.

J. J. Bast is making preparations for going into camp at Turkeyfoot on next Tuesday. Besides Mr. Bast's family, a number of Cantonians will be in the party.

Miss Della Gaddis, of Geneva, Ottawa county, arrived on Tuesday for a two weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Gaddis, in West Tremont street.

The striking boiler makers of the Aultman & Taylor shops at Mansfield, returned to work on Friday, the differences, which were not of a financial character, having been adjusted.

Dr. Thomas F. Reed has located his office in the Sailer block, corner of Erie and Main streets, directly over the First National Bank. Dr. Reed was formerly located with his father in East Main street.

The beautiful palm exhibited in the window at Sonnhalter Bros.' grocery, will be given as first prize in the ladies' drawing contest at the grocers' picnic, which is to be held next Wednesday, at Chippewa lake.

The soliciting committee at Russell & Company's works has collected $154 with which to buy additional flags. It is thought that the sum needed will not exceed $150. The flags are expected to arrive in a few days.

"We have $1,000 in sight," said Mayor Wise, today, referring to the work of the soliciting committee for the street fair. "We have inserted advertisements in the Clipper and other journals of the same character, and we expect that they will bring us a pretty good line of attractions."

J. R. Foster, of Cincinnati, who was injured in a runaway accident in West Main street Friday afternoon, has fully recovered from the shock and is attending to his duties today. Mr. Foster represents the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company and is engaged in adjusting claims at East Greenville.

John Hunt, an aged and respected citizen of Salem, was assaulted and brutually beaten in his home on Wednesday afternoon. It is said that the assault was committed by his son Seth Hunt. There is little hope for Mr. Hunt's recovery. The authorities have been notified and prosecution will probably follow.

Prof. S. Weimer, for many years superintendent of the Navarre public schools, now an instructor in the Cleveland general high school, with his family, is spending several weeks with Stark county relatives and friends. Today Mr. Weimer is the guest of James Wertzbaugher, and together they visited Massillon friends.

Henry K. Ryder, who has purchased the men's furnishing store conducted in Massillon by Green & Hardwick, assumed charge today. Mr. Ryder is an enterprising young man with business ability and will no doubt succeed. He has been employed by the Sun Vapor Lighting Company, in Canton, up to the present time, but resided in Massillon.

George Harmon, of Barnhill, near Canal Dover, while running a heavy mower in the hay field on Thursday, got in front of the cutter bar to fix the machine, when the horses ran away, and Harmon was caught and dragged by the knives. His right leg is almost severed and will probably have to be amputated, while the left is also badly cut.

George T. Crawford, of Columbus, formerly of Massillon, and late clerk of the state food and dairy commission, having been removed by Commissioner Blackburn's retrenchment ax, will have charge of one of the bureaus at the Republican headquarters. Mr. Crawford is also secretary of the State Republican League and will devote considerable of his time to that office.

The funeral of Peter Murtough, of Navarre, whose death occurred on Tuesday afternoon, was conducted from St. Clement's church this morning. Mr. Murtough was an aged miner and was well known throughout the Massillon coal district. He had scores of devoted friends and the funeral was attended by many people from Massillon, North Lawrence, Newman and many other surrounding towns.

Orlando McFarren, formerly of West Lebanon, with his family went to Mississippi, where they had bad luck. Mrs. McFarren and the children got here five weeks ago. After much trouble and distress the children were placed in the Children's Home. The mother was forced to the infirmary. Today Mr. McFarren and his family were reunited and went to West Lebanon, where they will go to housekeeping.—Wooster Republican.

The frequent showers of the past week are reported by the United States department of agriculture to have been favorable to all growing crops, but have hindered harvesting and threshing to some extent. The wheat crop still appears to be short, but the quality is good. Some wheat has been damaged in shock by the rains. Corn has been greatly improved and is in full tassel. The oat's crop is light. Grapes, peaches, plums, pears and blackberries are all doing well, but the apple crop is almost a failure. Melons are fair and gardens are growing finely except that onions are slightly blighted.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

A NAVARRE WEDDING.

NAVARRE, Aug. 8.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goshorn in Navarre, on Sunday evening, July 31, occurred the marriage of the daughter of Mrs. Goshorn, Miss Alice Whitmore, to Mr. John G. Fouts, of Bowerstown. A small company of friends gathered at the home about 8 o'clock when the Rev. Mr. Wyant performed the ceremony. A number of pretty and useful presents were received. Mr. and Mrs. Fouts will take up their residence near Bowerstown. The best wishes of their many friends go with them to their new home.

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WEST BROOKFIELD NEWS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Aug. 6.—John Levers has been hauling material this week for the the new mine on G. A. Ralston's farm.

Mrs. Frank Forst is visiting her daughter in Alliance.

D. A. Levers is repairing his house.

WILL REDUCE THE PRICE.

Baths and Hair Cuts Will Hereafter Cost Less Money.

The proprietors of several first class barber shops in Massillon have arranged to reduce the price of a hair cut to fifteen cents. Some of those who have baths in their places will bring the price down to twenty cents a bath, or six for $1. At present the general hair cutting rate in Massillon is twenty-five cents. The bath is a quarter also. Some years ago barbers made an agreement that the price should be twenty-five cents for hair cuts. The agreement has been violated by several, and now those most interested in bringing it into effect say that nothing is to be gained by keeping the price at twenty-five cents They must reduce the figure, they say, in order to compete with the others. It is thought that the action of these proprietors will have the effect of bringing the reigning price in Massillon down to fifteen cents. This is the first reduction in the price of baths that has yet been announced.

Price of Beer Reduced.

When the war revenue bill went into effect the price of beer to consumers was advanced $1 per barrel. Today Frank A. Vogt, the Finlay Co.'s agent, reduced the rate to the regular price, 50 cents for half and $1 for full cases.

Just the Place for a Bridal Trip.

Take a cruise to Picturesque Mackinac Island, 900 miles of lake ride, and it only costs $17 from Cleveland, $15 from Toledo and $12.50 from Detroit, round trip, including meals and berth. New steel steamers. Send 2c for illustrated pamphlet. Address

A. A. Schantz, G. P. A.,
D. & C., The Coast Line,
Detroit, Mich.

Mothers lose their dread for that terrible second summer when they have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for summer complaints of every sort.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, smarting, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes feel easy. It's a certain cure for callous, sweating, hot, tired and aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

While the War Lasts,

All who walk, march or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching, sore feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in a hot climate can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Ordinary household accidents have no terrors when there is a bottle of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil in the medicine chest. Heals burns, cuts, bruises, sprains. Instant relief.

A MAMMOTH OUTPUT.

Seven Million Bottles Blown at Reed & Company's Plant.

THE CAPACIPY TO BE INCREASED.

Improvements Now Under Way and Progressing Rapidly—Additional Blowers to be Employed Next Season—Continuous Tanks to Replace the old Ones.

During the last fire at Reed & Company's glass works, which lasted from the latter part of October until July 1, in round figures 50,000 gross or 7,200,000 bottles bottles were manufactured. Sixty blowers were employed in the plant, who averaged 120,000 bottles during the eight months of work. But for the defective furnaces in the day factory the output would have reached 70,000 gross. In spite of the handicap, however, the orders were filled, but the additional 20,000 gross could easily have been disposed of. Continuous tanks are now being placed in the factory, and other improvements are in progress which will increase the capacity to probably 100,000 gross.

The company anticipates a largely increased business next season, and agents are now on the road soliciting orders, and until their routes have been canvassed it cannot be accurately stated when the next fire will begin, but David Reed stated today that a resumption would not take place later than October. The improvements now under way when completed will enable the company to increase the force of blowers about 25 per cent, also giving employment to about double that number of helpers. Both factories will be operated night and day during the next season if the orders expected can be secured Reed & Company's ware is greatly in demand throughout the United States, being used by the Pabst, Schlitz, Finlay and many other large breweries and bottlers of mineral waters, and no doubt the expectations of the firm will be realized.

A CURIOUS TRANSACTION.

Friction Between the Mayor of Barnhill and Council Members.

A dispatch to the Cleveland Leader from Canal Dover, tells of a curious council transaction at the town of Barnhill, five miles away. A fight between the members of the council and Mayor A. F. Oliver resulted in the latter being ousted from office. At present the town is without a head, and the council is having things its own way. Mr. Oliver has been mayor of the town for five years, and latterly some friction has arisen between him and the council members which resulted in their bringing charges against him. He was tried for usurping the powers of his office.

The trial was one of the most unique ever held in the county. Hon. John S Graham was counsel for Mayor Oliver and E. S. Souers represented the village. The queer part of the affair is that the charges were preferred by the members of the council, who immediately constituted themselves as jurymen, and testified as witnesses. When the testimony closed they promptly and unanimously bounced their mayor from office, and now say they will proceed to elect a new mayor. The trial was largely attended by people from many miles. Mayor Oliver will probably carry the case to the county court.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

John T. Lewis is Now at Fort Thomas, in Kentucky.

John T. Lewis, of Troop B, Third United States cavalry, who has been in camp at Tampa, Fla., for the past month, waiting anxiously for orders to go to Cuba, Porto Rico—or any place where he could take part in active service, is again doomed to disappointment. In a recent letter to THE INDEPENDENT, Mr. Lewis says:

"I am now located at Fort Thomas, Ky., across the river from Cincinnati, in Hospital 37, Ward H. I left Tampa on July 27, on a hospital train consisting of thirteen coaches, conveying two hundren sick soldiers. When we reached Fort Thomas a large majority of the sick had to be carried from the cars on stretchers, being too weak to walk. On the road here two died, three or four have died since our arrival, and quite a number are in a very critical condition. Nearly all are suffering from malarial and typhoid fever, and if not soon removed from Tampa the whole camp there will be one immense hospital. After the rainy season set in I never knew what it was to sleep in dry clothing, and all day our clothing was soaked. The thick, double-seamed cavalry trousers never would get dry, unless hung out in the sun for twenty-four hours. Some of the wounded who were at Santiago also camped at Tampa, and they are unanimous in saying that Tampa is the next place to —. After Tampa, we thought we had reached another world when we arrived here. Fort Thomas is one of the most beautiful army posts in this country, and the sick and wounded receive the very best of care. I am improving rapidly, as are all the men, with a very few exceptions."

TOLL LINES COMPLETED.

West Brookfield and Beech Grove Have Telephone Stations.

The Central Union Telephone Company has completed its independent toll lines to West Brookfield and Beech Grove. At West Brookfield D. H. Levers has been appointed agent and C. A. Klingelsmith is the agent at Beech Grove. The material has arrived for the North Lawrence, East Greenville, Clinton, Nimisila and Canal Fulton lines, and work will begin at once.

Read the want columns daily.

THE COLUMBIAN HEIGHTS BRIDGE.

The Right of Way Secured by the Board of Trade.

Arrangements necessary for the construction of the foot-bridge at Columbian Heights have been practically completed, and all that is now essential is an order from the county commissioners. At an executive session of the board of trade held last night, S. A. Conrad, who drew and was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill authorizing the commissioners to expend $2,000 in erecting the bridge, reported having secured the right of way, and the conditions when explained to the board were accepted. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the land necessary, owing to a disputed claim to a strip owned by the board on the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, covered by a lease owned by John Pepper. Mr. Pepper finally agreed, however, to transfer to Messrs. Conrad and S. Burd, who also worked energetically to secure the bridge, a strip through the land in question for the consideration of $10.

On the east side of the stream the land leading to Erie street is owned by John Silk, who agreed to deed the right of way to the board in exchange for a triangular strip covered by the Pepper lease which expires in three years. The right of way thus secured will next be deeded to the county, the board having authorized the transfer. Mr. Conrad then suggested that a continuous bridge should be erected extending from the east bank of the canal to the west bank of the river, and the board endorsed the plan. The cost will be considerably more, but not in excess of the sum apportioned. A continuoeus bridge, six feet in width will be much more convenient, especially during the high water season.

Don't miss the ball game at Randolph park, Aug. 9, Massillon and Canton vs. the State.

The carriage of a buzz-saw doesn't move very fast, but if a man stays on it long enough he will presently be sawn asunder. The process of gradual bodily decline and loss of energy which leads finally to consumption is not always very rapid, but if it isn't stopped it will presently begin to saw its way into the most vital part of the body, the lungs. There would be very little consumption if every family would keep Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house, and use it whenever feeling "out of sorts." It keeps the entire body in such a high condition of health and forcefulness that wasting diseases have no chance to get a foot-hold. A teaspoonful or two before meals, in a little water, gives the digestive organism power to assimilate the blood-making, nerve-toning, strength-building properties of the food.

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General Weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Manhood, Nervousness, Poor Memory, Irritability, at times Smarting Sensation, Sunken Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, Varicocele, Shrunken Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow Quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a life study of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure.

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FIVE ROOMED HOUSE on Albright St., and a four roomed house on Railroad St Inquire of David Weiler, 53 Railroad St.

SEVEN room house. No. 7 Washington avenue. Apply at 109 Center street.

FOUR roomed house on East Oak street. Inquire at No. 255 East Oak street.

EIGHT ROOM HOUSE—Known as No. 9, south side of East Tremont street, and at present occupied by the Kinnear family. House conveniently arranged for business. Possession given about 15th of August. Inquire of Frederick Loeffler, 90 South Mill street, or northeast corner of Erie and Tremont streets.

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